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ABSTRACT

In this document the author attempts to set forth the activities, items, or criteria susceptible of development in librarianship, information science, and bibliography. The list attempts to include all facets of a reasonably extensive development, one which no country has quite reached. On the other hand, among highly developed countries, progress on many individual items may have far surpassed the levels suggested here. It is not assumed that these items are of equal importance, nor that they are of equal urgency in every country, nor that priorities should be equal everywhere. For a country to rate well on this list, these facets must not only exist, but must exist in well organized form. Further, while the list usually specifies one of each item, obviously, two or more of that item would show a better development. However, the primary purpose of the list is to suggest the extensiveness of development, not its intensiveness. The 68 most important facets of a mature library and bibliographic development are designated. Their use as an instrument to measure national library and bibliographic status is described, using Iranian progress from 1967 to 1971 as an example. (LI 004244 through 004254 and LI 004256 through 004267 are related.) (Author/SJ)

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MINIMUM ACTIVITIES FOR NATIONAL LIBRARY AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

To have a well rounded, varied and fully mature book and library world requires the hard-working contributions of many people in many different organizations. Every country has many facets of librarianship, information science, and bibliography to be developed. Usually decades or centuries must pass before a high level of development is reached, even in a relatively literate country. Countries like England, the USSR, and the USA demonstrate most of these facets in an advanced stage. Even in such countries, however, not all facets are well developed, and a few may not even be started. Among less industrialized countries, such as Iraq and Nepal, few facets are far advanced, and many not even started.

This document attempts to set forth the activities, items, or criteria susceptible of development in librarianship, information science, and bibliography. This list attempts to include all facets of a reasonably extensive development, one which no country has quite reached. On the other hand, among highly developed countries, progress on many individual items may have far surpassed the levels suggested here. It is not assumed that these items are of equal importance, nor that they are of equal urgency in every country, nor that priorities should be equal everywhere. Also, in some cases, an item can be developed in more than one part, e.g., instead of one general publisher, one adult and one children's publisher may be developed. For a country to rate well on this list, these facets must not only exist, but must exist in well organized form-well qualified, well supported, capably led, accurate, published, complete, versatile, up-to-date--whatever modifier is most appropriate to suggest their full development and usefulness. Further, while the list usually specifies one of each item, obviously, two or more of that item would show a better development. However, the primary purpose of the list is to suggest the extensiveness of development, not its intensiveness.

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The words, library and librarian, should be interpreted in their widest possible sense, to include all possible types of preservation, selection, organization, dissemination and use of information activities and personnel. Also, the word, book, should be interpreted to include all printed and audio-visual material. The total number of items, 68, is coincidental, though hopefully, nothing significant has been omitted. Obviously, the list constitutes a kind of standard or criterion of the extensiveness of library and bibliographic progress. From this list, any country, particularly, any developing country, should be able to evaluate its own progress at a specified point in time and to plot development goals.

Having established the items to be evaluated, as a case study, my personal opinion is given of their status in Iran in 1967, and of their status in Iran in 1971. The

information is shown in the following manner:

A. General category.

1. Specific point or facet.

a. Iranian status in 1967.

b. Iranian status in 1971.

A. Background and Development

1. A sizable market ready to demand the reference and circulation services of all types of libraries and information centers, literate, discriminating, and aware of the uses of printed and audio-visual material.

a. Existed in the small college graduate elite group.

b. Market expanding to the new middle class, some demand for modern services.

2. A national set of modern, comprehensive and flexible library and information laws and regulations.

a. Several library laws and regulations, some only partially complete, some obsolete, others non-existant.

b. The Tehran Book Processing Centre (Tebroc) Planning Department has compiled a list of suggestions and plans soon to rewrite, modernize and expand Iranian library law, and submit it to Majlis and Senate. Otherwise, no improvement.

3. An enforceable law covering national information, archive, library, bibliography, printed and audio-visual material deposit.

a. A deposit law, but inadequate to secure all material published poorly enforced and administered.

b. No improvement.

4. A national library survey and development plan.

a. None.

b. In 1970, a written proposal was submitted by the Iranian Documentation Centre (Irandoc) -- Tehran Book Processing Centre (Tebroc) -- and University of Tehran Department of Library Science to the Institute for Research and Planning in Science and Education which vetoed the project.

5. A National comprehensive and government-supported information and library development policy statement.

a. None, though heritage preservation was supported.

b. No improvement.

6. A representative national council to advise and coordinate information and library development.

a. None.

b. None, ~~though the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts had been assigned~~

government-wide library policy-making responsibility and convened one meeting in 1969 to discuss it.

B. Publishing and Bookselling

1. A modern printing company.
   a. One, Offset Press, Tehran, an excellent printer, related to Franklin Books.
   b. Offset Press, Tehran.
2. A modern general publisher of adult and childrens material.
   a. Several, including Franklin Books, Kharazmi, Book Translation and Publishing Company, Nil, and Amir Kabir, all in Tehran, and all well organized and successful.
   b. The previously mentioned publishers were better established. Also, Franklin Books, Tehran, had added a modern bookstore in 1969. Further, the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults publishes children's books and periodicals, produces films, and sponsors film festivals.
3. A publisher of library and information science monographs.
   a. None.
   b. Irandoc-Tebroc and the University of Tehran Central Library are publishing library science monographs.
4. A modern comprehensive retail book store.
   a. Several small, well organized Persian language bookstores.
   b. Several new, modern foreign and Persian language retail bookstores, including Amir Kabir, Kharazmi, Zaman, Ebnesina, Nil, and branches of Larousse and Hachette.

C. Library Education

1. Education for research, academic, school, public and special librarians and information scientists with full-time faculty at graduate, undergraduate, and technician levels.
   a. The University of Tehran Faculty of Education Department of Library Science had been started and was functioning at the graduate level to prepare librarians in all fields, but it was neither completely organized, well known and respected, nor staffed with full-time faculty members.
   b. The University of Tehran Faculty of Education Department of Library Science has three full-time faculty members, is well organized and respected, and offers graduate and undergraduate concentrations serving all major library fields. The University of Tabriz Faculty of Letters Department of Library Science offers undergraduate and graduate majors, and the Iranzamin Junior College of Business and Library Science offers a technician program.

2. Workshops and institutes for introductory training and the updating of practitioners.
   a. Several introductory had been given in the past twenty years.
   b. Several introductory workshops are given in Tehran each year, but none in the provinces, and none for updating professionals.
3. Public lecture and discussion programs for librarians in the large cities several times yearly.
   a. None.
   b. From 1967 to 1970 the University of Tehran Department of Library Science sponsored a series of monthly public programs in Tehran which attracted audiences averaging 40 persons. Since then, the responsibility has been in the hands of the Iranian Library Association which has had occasional programs.
4. A book or library week for public education and information.
   a. Under Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts supervision, National Book Week had been started several years ago, but with celebration limited primarily to Ministry activities in Tehran.
   b. National Book Week is the occasion for book and library conferences and displays with participation increasing.
5. An annual nation-wide library conference with speakers and discussions.
   a. A national conference was held in 1966.
   b. Two all-day and one half day national conference have been held in five years.

D. Personnel

1. A body of local professional librarians, bibliographers, archivists, and information scientists.
   a. Sixteen professional librarians, several bibliographers.
   b. The labor-market is expanding rapidly at all levels, demand far ahead of supply, especially in the provinces.
2. A librarian labor market in which demand and supply are equal, or if unbalanced, in which demand exceeds supply.
   a. Labor market undersupplied with librarians.
   b. The labor market is expanding rapidly at all levels, demand far ahead of supply, especially in the provinces.
3. Library salaries in the range of those paid to school teachers, university professors, and university administrators, and high enough to interest superior college graduates.

a. Most salaries comparable to public school teachers or university instructors, but some much lower. Government civil service not informed about the educational requirements of librarians.

b. Salaries are improving, particularly in the upper brackets, due partly to Irandoc-Tebroc market pressure. Several librarians rank at the Director General level in government civil service.

E. Associations and Cooperation

1. A national library association.

a. The Iranain Library Association organized in 1966 and well started.

b. ILA is five years old, but is yet to have a strong impact on local librarianship. Only two all-day conferences have been held, few projects are active currently, almost no provincial involvement.

2. Representation in international library associations.

a. None.

b. Irandoc and Tebroc represent Iran in FID, ASIS, ALA, LA, IIS, and IFLA, though their attendance at annual conferences needs much improvement.

3. Travel budgets allowing librarians to visit good libraries and discuss problems with professional colleagues in other provinces and countries.

a. A few travel allocations were made and a few librarians travelled.

b. Since 1969, Irandoc and Tebroc have sent seven staff members abroad and a dozen to the provinces.

4. Regional and international book and library communication and cooperation.

a. Five examples: the Cento (U.S.A.) agreement to support the Faculty of Education library science book collection, the successful Franklin Books (U.S.A.) operation, U.S. Fulbright-Hays professors of library science in Tehran for nine months each year, small collections of books donated to Iranian libraries each year by the U.S. Information Service and the British Council, and one British Council scholarship to a U.K. library school.

b. The previously listed five activities are still active in slightly modified form. In 1970, thru Cento's assistance, Irandoc initiated a series of regional documentation centre conferences, and a program of cooperative documentation activities was started. Several papers have been published abroad about Southwest Asian library and information activities.

F. Institutions

1. A national library.

a. Organized in 1937, but poor in almost every way.

b. No improvement. However, Irandoc is considered to be the national library in science and social science.

2. A library book purchasing and processing centre.

a. None.

b. Tebroc was started in September 1968.

3. A national science documentation centre.

a. None.

b. Irandoc was started in September 1968.

4. A national public library development agency.

a. The national Board of Trustees for Public Libraries had just been formed.

b. The Board of Trustees for Public Libraries had met weekly for five years and is making very slow progress.

5. A national school library development agency.

a. The Ministry of Education Department of Publications and Libraries, ineffective.

b. The Ministry of Education Department of Publications and Libraries has been abolished.

6. At least one good public library system.

a. None, though the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults semi-public library system had been started.

b. The aforementioned Institute childrens library system now has 50 branches and 250 employees, but still includes only one professional librarian.

7. At least one good general research or university library.

a. None, though Pahlavi University had just received a £100,000 book grant and the Pahlavi University Medical School Library was well organized.

b. None, though Irandoc has planned, organized, budgeted, and started such a library. Pahlavi University Faculty of Arts and Sciences Library with 70000 volumes, the Pahlavi University Faculty of Medicine Library with 46000 volumes, the Pahlavi University Faculty of Engineering Library with 10000 volumes, and the University of Tehran Centre for International Affairs Library with 12000 volumes are the best faculty libraries.

8. At least one good undergraduate college library.

a. None.

b. No improvement.

9. At least one good school library.

a. Tehran American School, but primarily for foreign students.

b. Only Tehran American School.

10. At least one good special library.
    a. None.
    b. Still no model library, though the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Information, Central Bank, and Geological Survey have made good beginnings. The National Iranian Oil Company Research Department automated Documentation Center deserves special mention, also.
11. A library and information science library.
    a. University of Tehran Faculty of Education Library, a year old, small, but well organized.
    b. The University of Tehran Faculty of Education Library is somewhat expanded. Irandoc is building a collection, also.
12. A national accrediting agency for libraries and library schools.
    a. None.
    b. With the help of Tebroc's Planning Department, the Institute for Research and Planning in Science and Education is moving strongly in this direction.
13. A library equipment and supply agency.
    a. None.
    b. Irandoc-Tebroc has designed modern furniture and supply items and arranged with three local carpenters to sell them to Iranian libraries.
14. A library bindery.
    a. Several small commercial binderies producing work of fair quality, inexpensively but slowly.
    b. No improvement.
15. A consultant bureau producing reports to guide library development.
    a. None.
    b. In 1967-68, the University of Tehran Department of Library Science carried out this function, and since 1969 it has been the responsibility of Tebroc's Planning Department. Twenty five reports have been published, another twenty produced in letter form.
16. A center for the international exchange of research material and for national duplicate exchange.
    a. None, though without soliciting it, the National Library, Tehran, received a small amount of foreign exchange material and sent in return its National Bibliography. Little material exchange between Iranian libraries.
    b. In 1969, Irandoc established a major international exchange center by using its own five publication series plus those of other organizations. In 1970, Irandoc started the Iranian Duplicate Exchange Union. Also, the University of Tehran Central Library has an exchange section, and the National Library continues its previous activity.

17. A national government record archives.
    a. None.
    b. A bill written by a UN consulting group to establish a national archives was passed by the Majlis and Senate in 1970.

G. Bibliographies
1. A current national book bibliography.
    a. Two had been published for several years--by the Tehran Book Society and the National Library--but neither was complete nor current.
    b. No improvement in the two older bibliographies, but Tebroc plans to publish the Iranian National Union Catalog showing research library holdings, a related project.
2. National bibliographies of current periodicals and newspapers.
    a. Incomplete and unpublished lists only.
    b. In 1969 and 1970, Irandoc published these directories in both Persian and English. They represented up-dated University of Tehran Department of Library Science Masters Papers. In 1971, second editions of both directories were published.
3. National bibliographies of current government publications, patents, standards, reports and theses.
    a. None.
    b. Irandoc is compiling and indexing the first government publication and thesis bibliographies. No plans exist for standards, patents or reports.
4. A national union list of serials.
    a. Only an incomplete Union List of Tehran Science Serials.
    b. For the sciences and social sciences, Irandoc is compiling the first National Union List of Serials, ~~to be~~ published in 1971.
5. A current periodical index.
    a. None.
    b. No improvement.
6. A current newspaper index.
    a. None.
    b. None published, but a Tehran newspaper, the Kayhan International, keeps an archive file.
7. A current abstracting journal.
    a. None.
    b. In 1970, The Iranian Science and Social Science Abstract Bulletin, with index, started publication, but humanities and history ~~are~~ not covered.

8. A serial scanning or contents pages publication service.
   a. None.
   b. In 1969, Irandoc started the Contents Pages in Science and Social Science, but humanities and history are not covered.
9. A library and information science periodical published in an internationally used language.
   a. None, though three book and publishing periodicals existed.
   b. The Persian language Iranian Library Association Bulletin has recently enlarged to 200 pages a year and has added a section of English summaries.
10. A book reviewing periodical.
   a. Only the limited, descriptive coverage of Rahnema Ketab.
   b. No improvement.
11. An annotated bibliography of in print national language reference books.
   a. None.
   b. In 1969, a University of Tehran Department of Library Science Masters Paper annotated all Iranian reference books.
12. A bibliography of "Good Books," both foreign and local, for each major type of library.
   a. None.
   b. One University of Tehran Department of Library Science Masters Paper annotated good books for academic libraries, but others are not yet scheduled.
13. Directories of libraries, bookstores, and publishers.
   a. Incomplete or non-existent lists, unpublished.
   b. In 1969 and 1970, Irandoc published two University of Tehran Department of Library Science Masters Paper library directories covering NE and NW Iran. The other library, bookstore and publishers directories exist in Department of Library Science Masters Paper form only.

H. Cataloging Tools

1. A national Union catalog.
   a. None.
   b. Tebroc has 200000 cards representing twelve libraries in the Iranian National Union Catalog, started in 1969.
2. National language printed catalog card service.
   a. None.
   b. Tebroc started selling its Persian language catalog cards in 1969.

3. A comprehensive national language subject heading list or thesaurus.
   a. None.
   b. Such a list is being prepared by Tebroc.
4. International cataloging rules published in the national language and adapted to local use.
   a. None.
   b. During the years, 1967-70, under University of Tehran Central Library supervision, a translation of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules was prepared, but it has not yet been published. Iranian cataloging rule adaptations have been prepared by Tebroc.
5. International classification schedules published in the national language and adapted to local use.
   a. None.
   b. Adaptations of DCC and LCC are being prepared by Tebroc.
6. Comprehensive author number tables published in the national language and adapted to local use.
   a. None.
   b. The University of Tehran, Department of Library Science and Tebroc have cooperated in preparing these tables.
7. A comprehensive national language filing code covering all local and international languages.
   a. None.
   b. Tebroc has published a summary of them, and plans to publish a more comprehensive version based on a Department of Library ~~Library~~ Science Masters Paper.

I. Codes, Manuals, and Translations

1. A national inter-library loan code.
   a. None, almost no intra-national inter-library loans.
   b. In 1969, Irandoc prepared the code, obtained the agreement of 15 libraries to participate, and the code is now in effect. Also, several libraries cooperate in international lending thru photocopies.
2. Performance standards for all four major types of libraries.
   a. None, but an Institute of Standards Library Committee had been formed to prepare equipment and terminology standards.
   b. All four major sets of library standards have been prepared by Tebroc and will soon be translated and considered for implimentation by the Institute for Research and Planning in Science and Education and the Ministry of Science and Higher Education. So far, the Institute of Standards has published none of its library standards.

3. A bi-lingual glossary of library science and bibliographic terms.
   a. None, though a University of Tehran Central Library Committee had started work on one.
   b. Published by Irandoc in 1970.
4. A national library policy and procedure manual.
   a. None.
   b. One for public libraries was written in 1968 as a University of Tehran Department of Library Science Masters Paper, rewritten and expanded, translated as a second Masters Paper, edited by Irandoc and is now being edited by Tebroc. In 1970, a school library policy and procedure manual was prepared as a Department of Library Science Masters Paper. Both are scheduled for Tebroc publication.
5. A national language manual of bibliographic form.
   a. None.
   b. Produced as a University of Tehran Department of Library Science Masters Paper in 1968, still unpublished.
6. Translations of foreign bibliographic, library and information science material.
   a. None.
   b. Much talking, but little action. The number of Iranian librarians capable of good translations is very small. A Persian library science textbook and a Persian public library manual were written and published in 1969.
7. Microfilm preservation of leading newspapers and periodicals.
   a. None in Iran, some newspaper microfiliming in the U.S.A. with copies deposited here.
   b. No improvement.

J. Research

1. A comprehensive library statistics collection program.
   a. None, though the Ministry of Education compiled school library list.
   b. The Board of Trustees for Public Libraries, the Ministries of Education and Science and Higher Education the Census Bureau, and the University of Tehran Department of Library Science have collected various sets of statistics and in some cases have published them. Of course, the National Library Plan and survey proposed to collect such data, also.
2. A library science research program.
   a. None.
   b. None, though the National Library Plan and survey proposed some research projects.